

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2.

SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

NO. 48.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday,
AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or \$2.50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one
time, \$1.00, or \$2.50 per month.

AGENTS OF THE HERALD.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents of this
paper:
A. F. Hinman.....San Rafael
W. Dutton.....Tomas
Batten & Co.....Bolinas
Wm. Friedlander.....Olema
E. Jackman.....Nicasio

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, May 3.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The custom adopted and followed for years, and centuries even, by our Government, of treating with Indians as independent nations, forming treaties with them, receiving their half-naked, nasty, brutal head men as chiefs, and independent rulers, and conceding that they were and are the owners of countless millions of acres and miles of soil because they have travelled over it, is one more honored in the breach than the observance. We concede to the Indian the claim that he was the original inhabitant, that is, that he preceded our own race as a dweller, or rather wanderer over the land. But that it was his, according to any and all the rules which regulate life and property, we deny. The sailor might claim the ocean because he has sailed over it; or the fisherman pre-empt it because he had caught halibut and cod in its waters. That the Indian has a just natural claim to so much of the land as will afford him the means of subsistence provided he will employ them, is conceded. But that a comparatively few miserable savages who will not work for a living, but who claim a continent to support a few thousands, which is able, by proper appropriation, to support millions of industrious people, is absurd, and by all rules of logic and law, entirely inadmissible.

But in dealing with them this great mistake, or rather blunder, has been the rule. We have made treaties with these miserable wretches, instead of dealing justly with them as mere cumberers of the ground, assigning them their bounds, explaining to them the laws which they should obey, and then seeing to it that they do obey them. It is not only absurd, but an outrage upon the manhood and natural rights of the whites that they can only obtain a very small limit of land on which to build a house for the family, a forty or one hundred and sixty acre lot, and that for so much in gold or currency, while the worthless savage, the lazy, miserable, ignoble savage is pensioned off with vast tracts of fine Territory, and besides, in order that he may not have the inducements of hunger and cold, to send him on forays against the industrious whites, that he should be maintained in laziness and filth, squalor and ignorance, from the very earnings of the civilized and industrious people who are thus taxed to raise the funds which are paid the savage in the shape of food and clothing, as so much bribe money, to prevent him from murdering our laboring and industrious people. Of all the shallow policy of which our country has been guilty, this is the thinnest, most costly, and least beneficial.

There is but one way of treating these creatures at once effectively and justly. We do not believe in cruelty, but we do in force whenever it is needed. When the Indians will not behave themselves, whip them until they do. Treat them as individuals, or tribes if you will, but not as nations. Let them know that they must live peaceable lives, and make them live so, or whip them until they find that peace is more profitable than war. This is what General Crook has done, and what he would have done long ago, if the whining, canting set of which Colyer is a fit representative, had let him alone. If the Indians will not work, why, let them loaf and

play big Indian in presence of their squaws and papooses. But make them keep the peace or kill them. That is what society does with our own people, and we cannot understand why the miserable Indian should be treated so much better than our own race. If our Government and people are willing and ready to feed and clothe the Indian, while it will do neither for the white race, let them accept the offer or the bayonet. Independence on the Reservations, or death outside. That is Crook's policy, and it is the only one that will win, the only one that is worthy the cause and occasion.

RAILROAD SUIT.

Mr. W. T. Coleman has commenced suit against the Supervisors of Marin county for an injunction to restrain them perpetually from issuing any bonds to the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, unless the line be changed from the route now proposed, and made to run directly from Saucelito to San Rafael.

The subsidy of \$160,000 was granted under an order adopted by the Supervisors on the 12th of December, 1871, calling an election on the 27th of January, 1872, to decide whether bonds to that amount should be issued to aid a railroad commencing at the east line of B street, in San Rafael, thence running westwardly to Olema, and thence to Tomas. It will be observed that nothing is here said about any line south of San Rafael, but three days before the election the Director of the Company adopted a resolution, declaring that they would build a road from Saucelito to San Rafael, by "the most practicable pass through the ridge to the south" of the latter place. Two Supervisors published a card including that resolution, announcing that they would never permit the issue of a dollar's worth of bonds if the road was built from Saucelito to Tomas by way of Ross Landing, connecting with San Rafael by a branch road. Under those circumstances the people authorized the subsidy, and the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution granting the subsidy to the N. P. C. R. R. Company. On the 5th of February, 1873, the Company petitioned the Board of Supervisors to be released from their undertaking to enter San Rafael by passing through the ridge south of the town, with leave to build from Saucelito to Tomas by way of Ross Valley. In explanation they say that careful surveys have shown that the Ross Valley route is the only reasonable and practical one for reaching San Rafael from Saucelito, and they promise that all passenger trains shall run by way of San Rafael, and that not less than two trains shall run each way every day. Many of the property holders of San Rafael object to the Ross Valley route, and say that they would not have voted for the subsidy but for the promise that the road should run directly to their town from Saucelito, and they have sent a remonstrance to the Supervisors against granting the petition of the Company. No action has been taken on the petition or remonstrance by the Supervisors. Mr. Coleman states in his complaint that he has property to the assessed value of \$200,000 in San Rafael, and he prays for protection of it against the injury that would result from the Ross Valley route.

These being the material or the main facts of the case, we incline to the opinion that the petition of Mr. Coleman will be denied. The county, acting by the people and the Supervisors, has entered into a contract for a road from San Rafael to Tomas, with the Company, which will keep all of that contract. The terms of the bargain are recorded in the resolutions of the Supervisors, and are not affected by anything said by the people or by the Supervisors within individual capacity. Nor does a declaration made by the Company and not accepted officially by the Supervisors appear to us to have any legal force, especially if made in reference to a part of the road which the Company is under no legal obligation to build. The matter is not affected by the fact that the motive of the declaration was confessedly to secure votes at the subsidy election. The promise of two Super-

visors that they would not issue the bonds of the route from Saucelito should it run through Ross Valley, amounts to nothing, for they must obey the law. We confine our remarks to the legal aspect of the matter, leaving the interests of San Rafael and of the county out of consideration in this article.

MARIN COUNTY FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

The commencement of work on a railroad to run through the entire length of our county, with a promise that it shall be driven forward rapidly to completion, indicates that the time is not far distant when Marin will be filled with the country homes of wealthy San Franciscans. The numerous valleys on the eastern slope of the Gabilan Ridge which, in the backbone of our county, offer a rich soil, a delightful climate, and romantic scenery, such as cannot elsewhere be found so near to the city at prices so moderate. Tamalpais is one of the celebrated landmarks, not simply of our vicinity, but of the continent, and many spots about its base are as beautiful as the mountain itself. San Rafael has proved how attractive our county can be made by giving steam access to it. Nicasio, Olema, Noyato, Bolinas, Tomas, and a multitude of nooks which we have not space to name, would all make delightful sites for the residences of the wealthy. Land has been rising steadily at the County Seat for the last six years, but is still cheap elsewhere, and now is the time to buy, before prices rise under the influence of the railroad. From four to six acres can be bought here for the sum that will be required to purchase one acre in Alameda county, equally desirable in soil and site, and equally remote in time from the City Hall in San Francisco.

SAN RAFAEL INTELLIGENCE.

F. H. Pratt, merchant and Port Master of San Rafael, who was thrown from his wagon last week and severely injured, is slowly recovering; with the aid of crutches, he was enabled to put in an appearance for four or five minutes at the store yesterday.

The Board of Supervisors will hold the regular meeting on Monday next, May 5th, in the new Court House. They will probably continue in session a week or ten days, as several important road bills are to be discussed and acted upon, in addition to the regular quarterly business.

Since the commencement of the horse disease quite a number of Marin County work cattle have been transferred to San Francisco.

On Wednesday morning last, a requiem mass was celebrated at the Catholic Church in San Rafael by the Rev. Father Birmingham, for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Pardow, who died recently in New York city, after an illness of a few days. The choral part of the service was very effectively rendered by several musical artists from San Francisco. Mrs. Pardow was a sister of Mrs. M. J. O'Connor.

Mrs. Marcia L. Black, of San Rafael, widow and special administrator of the estate of James Black, deceased, sincerely regrets the sudden departure from this coast of Tyler Curtis. Her only solace for \$10,000, loaned in U. S. gold coin, is his individual I. O. U.

Several of the county officers have moved into the new Court House. The County Judge, District Attorney, Superintendent of Schools, and Treasurer have not yet gone, their new quarters not being quite ready. The large fire and burglar-proof safe that is being manufactured in San Francisco for the Treasurer's office will not be forwarded for a couple of weeks yet. It will be necessary to have it in its place before the fitting up of the office can be completed.

THURSDAY, May 1st.—The Knights of the Red Branch, held their third annual ball here last night, at the Rink; a fine band was in attendance from San Francisco, and the lovers of the dance enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The supper was served at the Washoe House, which was reopened last week, and is under the management of Messrs. O'Connor and Julian.

A heavy northwest wind is blowing to-day, making the first of Summer not as pleasant as we would wish.

FRIDAY, May 2d.—Philip Phillips, the celebrated singer, gave an evening of sacred song in this place last night, in the District Court room, of the new Court House; the room was well filled, and looked very beautiful, being handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens. The concert was gotten up to liquidate the debt on the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Inauguration of an Episcopal Church.

The first service to inaugurate an Episcopal Church in our town took place last Sunday. The attendance was quite large, and the interest displayed commendable. Services henceforth will be continued regularly on each successive Sabbath. The Rev. Dr. Williamson, Rector of Grace Church, will officiate. The sermon delivered by him we publish, and hope our readers will derive the same pleasure from reading, as we did from hearing it.

"The word of the truth of the Gospel, which is come unto you."—Colossians 1, part of 5th and 6th verses. I am come here this day to add one more link to the chain of the fulfillment of that glorious prophecy declared by the mouth of Malachi, which says: "In every place incense shall be offered unto My name, and a pure offering."

Like mingling wreaths of incense the united prayers of those present have ascended to Heaven, and as a pure offering our praise has been received in the throne-room of God Almighty. We have worshipped, and fallen down, and knelt before the Lord our Maker; we have entered Heaven's gates with thanksgiving; and gone into God's courts with praise.

The stately cathedral, where the melody of majestic music ascends to the fitted roof, and echoes and reverberates through the dim lights, corridors, and among the pillars of the magnificent building is the most fitting audience-chamber of the King of Kings; but if that cannot be found, the room of a private dwelling, where the two or three are gathered together in Christ's name are found, is equally blessed with the mystical presence of our Divine Master. For the hour of worship, my friends, this cottage becomes the House of God, not man's house. Here you may be permitted to draw as near to your Creator, Redeemer and Sanctifier, as is ever permitted any man in this life.

Accept the opportunity now given as a sign of God's favor toward you, and as an indication of the Lord's loving kindness for this place—this place where the music of Heaven is heard in the soft murmurings of the breeze as it nestles in the leaves of the foliage, in the rippling of the stream as it shoots swiftly over the stones, and in the surge of the ocean as it kisses the shore.

But as children of the earth we need the word of the truth of the Gospel, both as an encouragement and warning to us in our Christian pilgrimage. This day is that word sounded in your ears. The Gospel of God's grace has come to you. The chapters which have been read at this service, as the appointed lessons of the day, are eminently full of the message of salvation. God's abundant kindness is declared in the promise, "I will heal your backsliding, I will love you freely, I will be as the dew unto Israel; he shall grow as the lily and cast forth his roots as Lebanon; his branches shall spread." And in the second lesson read this day, you have heard many infallible truths of the Christian faith; how that by the mercy of God we are released from the power of darkness; and translated into the kingdom of His dear Son in whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins.

And now it remains for us to seal up the services of this day by urging you to receive the word of the truth of the Gospel.

The cause of every form of wickedness amongst men is assignable to the ignorance that prevails concerning Him who is invisible. The very first sin of the first created pair was the result of a false conception of God. The truth that God was Love, was in the beginning. The tempter insinuated God was not Love. If God had been Love, He would not have denied a pleasure. He would not have given an arbitrary enactment. And Adam and Eve listened to the tempter and believed him, and so fell from the state of confiding trust in which they might have lived so happily—the state of innocent, child-like faith in which they were created. And the effect of unbelief was quickly seen. After Adam and Eve had sinned, they avoided the presence of their Maker. We may see the same result to-day. Now, as in the days of the Galilean King, the complaint is heard: "They will not come unto Me that they might have life." And why? Because their deeds are evil; yes, men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. The feeling of transgression creates a mental gulf between God and man.

But just as unbelief caused one Paradise to be lost, so must faith cause the other and the better Paradise to be regained.

God has exposed the lie that Satan introduced. In the person of His dear Son the truth is exemplified that God is Love. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and gave His Son to be the propitiation for our sins.

And that this love might be handed down as an eternal legacy to man, the blood-bought Church of the Eternal Son exists as a visible congregation of faithful men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments are duly administered according to the ordinance of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. So long as the world lasts, so long the Church exists; so long as the Church exists, so long the truth of the love of God will be preserved.

It is my business to urge you, my hearers, to believe that God is Love; and believing, you shall have life—that of which the Apostle speaks when he says: "The life I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, Who loved me and gave Himself for me." Like the child holding a bunch of grapes and plucking first one and then another, to hand to its father, until, as affection increases, the whole cluster is flung cheerfully into the father's lap—so we must take the tempting delights of earthly satisfaction; and, loosening first one and then another to sacrifice unto God, attain to such a fervor of devotion as will enable us to throw ourselves unreservedly into the Father's hand, exclaiming, "Whom have I in Heaven but Thee? and there is none other that I can desire upon earth in comparison with Thee."

Yes; being confident of the fact that God is Love, we shall become obedient to Him in all things, and live not unto ourselves, but to Him who loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood. The word of the truth of the Gospel will come to us in the fullness of life-giving efficacy, and we shall rejoice to worship God with an unspeakable joy and a delight unfeigned, looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious entrance into the Heavenly inheritance of the saints in light.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPILLED OUT.—AN ACCIDENT TO AN UNBAPTIZED PLEASURE YACHT—FOUR YOUNG LADIES AND THREE GENTS TAKE AN IMPROMPTU BATH—DARING HEROISM OF A NOBLE BAND LED BY CHARLEY AND A "HERALD" REPORTER.

About twelve o'clock on Thursday, some time after the arrival of the second boat from San Francisco, Mr. Kershaw's yacht, of which mention is made elsewhere, arrived at the wharf for the purpose of taking across to the Island Miss Kershaw and three of her young lady friends. The yacht was manned by Mr. Kershaw's eldest son, his brother, and young Mr. Crook. The party embarked, and sail being hoisted, the course was steered directly for Angel Island. Charley Foster, the boatman, and the Herald reporter having come forth from a spiritistic communion with Mr. Schnell, of "Green's Hotel," on the veranda, the attention of the former was attracted toward something floating on the water, and lying some distance off the military camp. Venturing the assertion that the yacht had been capsized, the reporter adjusted his Brazilians for long range, and, after having taken in the scene from all its points and bearing, and being somewhat influenced by his fond desire to secure an item, he passed in his hearty concurrence of belief. Charley rushed into the hotel, however, and in the briefest space of time returned with an Herschel telescope, through which he made an observation. Passing it to the Herald's whelp, he breathlessly awaited his report. Again it was to the effect that an accident must have occurred to the yacht. A hasty call for volunteers, a quick rushing to and fro, half a dozen valiant braves tumbling into Charley's pleasure boat, the sail hoisted with lightning rapidity, all lines let go, and the boat was making a bee line for that floating expanse on the water's billows. When within half a mile, the telescope was brought out again, and by its aid the four young ladies and the three men could be seen clinging to the bottom of the yacht, which was floating mast downward. What bright fancies now floated in the minds of all the gallant young blades on board Charley's pleasure boat. Here was a magnificent opportunity to rescue drowning female innocence without the least risk. Here was a chance to become a hero on small capital. How all looked eagerly for the arrival at the capsized yacht. Each and all peeled himself of his coat, rolled up his sleeves and made all taut and snug to do a gallant deed or burst a suspender in the attempt. Rapidly the boat was making in—almost there now. Each man stands with bated breath awaiting the golden consummation when an ill-smelling Italian fisherman's boat draws up to the disaster, receives the precious freight on board, and without more ado, the dasher of the high-down hopes of the would-be heroes rows off with his dripping, lovely freight for Kershaw's Island, leaving the noble youths a prey to dire dismay, and to get all mucky and wet bailing out the capsized yacht, and after much expenditure of force and profanity, to right it and get it in trim for being towed into shore. It appears that the accident was caused while jibing the sail over, the sheet being caught, doing which, the yacht was overturned, and all hands on board spilled out. Captain Small, who was pulling over to his place, saw the party in the water and took part in their rescue, but the credit for first going to the aid of the party is due, as heretofore said, to some unknown Massanillo, who was laying for shrimps near to where the accident occurred. Nothing more serious than a temporary fright, and an uncommon cold bath was the result of the mishap. The most lucky thing in the world was, however, their safe escape. As the tide was flowing strongly, and as it was cold and gusty, that nothing more serious occurred was a most fortunate chance. But for the timely arrival of the fisherman, Captain Small and the rescue expedition of the young bloods, serious consequences would doubtless have resulted.

EPIZOOTIC.—We have had it here, and we are getting better of it. The horses have nearly all suffered severely, but, alas, all the asses have not received their full share of affliction. But we are recovering, recuperating, convalescing, and once more able to tackle our oats with avidity. Our wheezing is subdued, our cold is better, and we are getting farther and farther away from our coughing. On behalf of the noble equine we thus speak. In Look & Bel-rude's stable, of the sixteen horses that were laid up, all have almost recovered, while with two the cure is complete. In their treatment Mr. Look has been using an epizootic powder, composed largely of ginger, with the greatest success. Together with this he gives them a decoction of malva leaves which has had a surprising effect in relieving the cold. To promote a full flow from the horse of the offensive pus, he takes a tarred strand, and with a darning needle drives it through the skin of the jaw of the horse. This causes the desired effect most effectively. This is called a rowel. The success of Mr. Look's mode of doctoring his diseased horses is shown in their rapid recovery. The horses belonging to the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company are now almost entirely well. Since our last, five out of Mr. Constantine's horses have been attacked by the disease in a mild form. Their recovery will shortly be brought about. As exploding a popular fallacy we

would state that a mare with colt, a mare with a colt running, and a colt belonging to Mr. John Peters have all been attacked by the epizootic. The action of the suffering colt as such are would be most ludicrous if they were not painful and pitiful to regard. Reports brought in by farmers and dairymen from out lying districts, indicate that the worst phases of the disease are passed with the horses. Already many of the milk wagons and harvesting teams are to be seen worked by horses sound and healthy. It is thought that the livery business will be reopened within the next two weeks, and that those pleasant drives through our beautiful valleys will be opened to the enjoyment once more of the tourists and pleasure seekers. It has been a great deprivation to a countless number who have come over to our town bent on making a trip through our back country. We have heard but of one or two cases of the disease resulting mortally, and they were caused more from the lack of proper treatment than from actual severity of the attack. Summing up, the horse prospect is of a rosy and inspiring aspect.

KERSHAW'S NEW YACHT.—Mr. Kershaw, of Kershaw's Island, has built him a new yacht—the unhappy result of its first trip is given elsewhere. Its a nice yacht though, and reflects credit on its builder. It was built by himself, and after his own model. The carpentering work was done by Jack Castle. Twist the two of them it has taken all Winter to build; but it is a good yacht. It is one of those nice, trim, well lined, saucy kind of crafts that would just as soon capsize as not, if it felt like it. It felt like it Thursday, and it did do as it felt like doing. Our nautical eye, however, is somewhat offended by the height of its mast and the very large sail it carries. Some of that sail should be suppressed, as the marine reporter of the Herald remarked in our editorial presence, "that 'ar sail is enough for a China clipper home bound with tea, and for supplying all hands abaft the binnacle with pocker-hankkerchiefs"—ungrammatical and shaky in the spelling, but correct. Subdue your mast and ameliorate your sail, Captain Kershaw, and your little yacht is perfection, or close to it.

A NEW PLEASURE ENTERPRISE.—Captain Small has now on the ways at his place at Myrick's Cove, on Racoon Straits, his staunch and pretty yacht *Star*. It is to be completed in a very short time, and will then be run for the accommodation of pleasure parties from San Francisco to the Captain's place, on certain set days of the week. The yacht carries fifteen persons splendidly, and twenty-five persons can find room on it with ease. The Captain's cosy little retreat at the Cove is all that the fancy of ennuied city livers can picture as the home of bucolic and marine felicity. In a quiet, pleasant nook, with a beautiful sandy and pebbly beach in front, shaded from the sun's rude glare and protected from fierce or cold winds, with pleasant rooms, a nice garden of flowers, a larder containing everything that is appetizing to a hungry man in the shape of food—liquid and solid—a nicer, neater, homlier or heartier, invigorating or inspiring pleasure terminus could not be thought of. The Captain may commence running his yacht Monday next. So all ye prepare.

OUR RAILROAD.—Of actual novelty in the work done on the North Pacific Coast Narrow-Gauge Railroad, we have little to note this week. On the Sausalito side the grading, cutting and filling is going forward with energy. A large force is now at work, the number of laborers having been increased to one hundred. During the week a mild attack of strike afflicted the men as to the date when they should receive their stipends. A few hours effected a compromise satisfactory to all parties. On the Strawberry Point side the surveyors have finished their work from the summit to near Collins' place, and have gone forward. This party is under the charge of Mr. Robert Finley. On this side blasting, filling and cutting is being done with as great, if not greater, energy than on the other side. The whole line presents a pleasing and busy scene. Workmen are going backward and forward constantly. Here the force of laborers is constantly on the increase. At the tunnels at White's Hill work has been delayed somewhat by the reason of a land-slide over the face of the large tunnel which took place during the week. However, the greater part of this has been removed, and the work into the tunnel is again going forward.

PLEASURE SEEKERS PARADISE.—Sausalito is just at this season one of the most charming rural resorts anywhere to be found within easy access of the metropolis. The landscape, diversified by hill, valley and mountain, is exquisitely attractive to the eye of the admirer of the beauties of nature, while the atmosphere, purified by the mists of the ocean and the odor of green fields and spicy woods, is as grateful to the respiratory organs as the gentle and health-breathing zephyrs of "Araby the blest." To this may also be added a marine coup d'oeil, unparalleled for its repose and grandeur. Flora, too, adds her charms to the general scene, with

But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath; pale primroses,
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Phœbus in his strength, a maledy
Most incident to maids: bold or lips,
And the crown imperial; lilies of all kinds—
To make you garlands of, etc.

A CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENT.—It has been proposed by the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company to extend Humboldt Avenue to Old Sausalito, either by building a roadway or filling in the basin. In the latter case the work will be accomplished by terrac-

ing the high land between the steamboat wharf and Old Sausalito Point and filling the flat out to Humboldt Avenue. This will give about 104,000 feet in area of land fit for building on. This line is one hundred feet inside the tide land survey of land belonging to the Company, and should the improvement be consummated it will render it the best wharf property on the Bay of San Francisco. The advantage to both Old and New Sausalito of this improvement will be incalculable, as it will virtually render these places one city. The filling will considerably increase the depth of water along the whole facing of it.

PERSONAL.—Captain Buffandeau, of the French Zouaves, was in town during the week, making arrangements for a picnic to be held by his Company during the week after next, at Constantine's Place.

Lewis Saunders, who had three of his fingers shot off while hunting divers, some four months ago, was in town, completely recovered, on Wednesday.

Captain Brink of the sloop *Cockia*, put in during the week, short of supplies. Mr. John Schnell attended to his wants.

Captain Cotton and Mr. Lent have been out trout fishing at Laguna, ten miles back of Sausalito, returned to town on Tuesday last, with some fine speckled beauties—one weighing at least nine pounds.

Jim Washington, our local Nimrod, has finally closed up his hunting business for the year. He offers to raffle one of his trusty sporting guns for \$40, at \$1 a chance. The list is now open at the hotel.

Mr. Lee, a wool merchant of San Francisco, was over on Wednesday with his pleasure yacht.

THE WORST YET.—Being on a visit to San Francisco during the week, while passing along Broadway street we met an express wagon drawn by a couple of steers. Our old Sausalito reporter, who was dragging along in our wake, rushed up to us in his melancholy way, and with his drawling accent of Greek, as if reciting one of his items, he intoned: The appearance of oxen doing the work of horses fulfils the prophecy, if there ever was such a prophecy, that "the equine-ox-shall-storm about the streets in April." Now what could we do with such an ingrate, devoid of pity, as this?

SICK AND WEARY.—On Thursday, it being a little rough in crossing on the ferry, we saw many a dimmed eye and twitching mouth. In a number of cases many persons would stretch their lengths along the benches, and in silence commune with their feelings. Judging from the non-subjective evidence these were far from consoling. Noble youths and callow damsels on picnicking bent were hugely disgusted when aught of eating was mentioned to them. From the bottom of our heart we pitied them, and from the bottom of their stomachs they vouchsafed reply. These sad scenes we are glad to say are most rare in occurrence.

ROLL OF HONOR OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The following is the roll of honor of the Public School for the past month, kindly furnished by Miss Donahue: Mary E. Garrity, 100; Richard Garrity, 100; Katy J. Wosser, 100; Omasenda Angonette, 100; John Haley, 98; William Hauman, 95; Frank Shaw, 95; James Shaw, 95; Edward Shaw, 97; Richard S. Trosser, 95; Frank Angonette, 95; Annie Garrity, 94; Pericle Petro, 90; John J. Trosser, 90; Maurice Haley, 90; John Bennett, 95.

THE NEXT PICNIC.—The Italian Mutual Benevolent Society will give a picnic in our town to-morrow. In the language of the successors of Columbus, per i delectanti di navigazione si dispone di fare il viaggio a dordo di 2 schoonera del *Gap Barbieri*. But if you aint and don't feel like it, you can leave Meigg's wharf, at ten o'clock, by the steamer *Princess*.

TAXES.—All ye who have license to pay on your business, prepare to shed your coin now. April ends the quarter, and the next three months have to be paid for during the present month. The State and the United States both hold forth their demands and will not take a nay.

OFF FOR ARIZONA.—Captain Craggy, of Angel Island, has received orders to proceed to Arizona to take part in the construction of the Government telegraph line from San Diego via Fort Yuma to Maricopa Wells; thence branching northerly to Prescott, and southeasterly to Tucson. This line will cost about \$50,000.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—The result of the election for School Trustee, which took place last Saturday, was the selection of Mr. John Broderick. He will serve for a term of three years.

OLD SAUSALITO.—Our reporter from Old Sausalito is just in a few minutes before going to press. After considerable effort we learn from him that the schooner *Matilda Heron*, after being overhauled and repaired, was launched from the ways on Wednesday.

The *Lua* and *Starlet* Fawn had a race on Sunday, which was bravely run and won by the *Lua* three minutes ahead of the *Starlet* Fawn.

They are repairing one set of old ways. The lower part is to be wholly renewed, as the worms have wholly destroyed it. It will also be given more grade. Jake and Jack are running the job. The expenses will be about from \$600 to \$700. The reporter had his cracked wheat doled out to him, and then was mournfully led off to bed.

The Reese River *Reveille* says: As to the morals of Belmont, they average about the same in all small mining towns. The occurrences of crime is seldom, though a man for breakfast once in a while is expected, and received with the due gratitude which such an event does and should inspire.

NOTICE.—Both New and Old Sausalito Land Companies are prepared to sell property in lots, blocks, or acres, on favorable terms, with clear, perfect, and unincumbered titles.

The cottage adjoining Rety's Restaurant is for rent, on application at the office of the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company, No. 329 Montgomery street.

GET THE SAUSALITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Sausalito, as Traveled at Present.

To San Francisco.	Miles.	To Tennessee Valley.	Miles.
" Reed Ranch	5	" the Lighthouse	3 3/4
" San Rafael	6	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.—Location of Works and Property, Marin County, State of California.—Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of an assessment levied on the twenty fifth (25th) day of February, A D 1873, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names	No. of Certificate.	No. Shares.	Am't.
Boyd J T, Trustee	194	100	\$600 00
Cobb H A	72	300	1800 00
Cobb H A	122	200	1200 00
Cobb H A	155	40	240 00
Cobb H A	186	60	360 00
Cobb H A	199	100	600 00
Cunningham Gordon F	193	100	600 00
Currey John	150	150	900 00
Currey John	134	36	216 00
Currey John	157	8 1/2	51 00
Decker Peter	178	196	1178 00
Woods F H (pledgee)	70	250	1500 00
Hitchcock Chas M	10	300	1800 00
Hitchcock Chas M	140	9 1/2	57 00
Hitchcock Chas M	180	14	84 00
MacCrellish F	22	300	1800 00
MacCrellish F	141	20	120 00
Montague J E de la	151	30	180 00
Montague J E de la	71	50	300 00
Montague J E de la	112	12 1/2	75 00
Montague J E de la	160	3	18 00
Montague J E de la	174	77	462 00
Platt H B	152	17	102 00
Platt H B	192	33	198 00
Usher J Clem, Trustee	188	100	600 00

And in accordance with the law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the twenty fifth (25th) day of February, A D 1873, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the salesroom of Maurice Dore & Co., No. 327 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on Monday, the Twenty-first (21st) day of April, A D 1873, at the hour of one (1) o'clock P M of that day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4, Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California, March 31, 1873.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, May Seventh, 1873, at 12 o'clock M, at the same place. By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

San Francisco, April 21, 1873. m3-td

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS and Woodville, at 8 o'clock, for Sausalito, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Connecting with 8:30 o'clock Boat. Turning, leaves Sausalito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS. Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to. **NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.** feb15 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUSALITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch. W. H. J. BROOKS, 621 Clay street, San Francisco. je15-1f

TAMALPAIS HOTEL, SAUSALITO.

CONSTANTINE & CO., . . . Proprietors.

The Hotel is now thoroughly renovated. Bohemian Hall, a fine dancing hall, has been enlarged. PICNIC PARTIES taken on reasonable terms. Eastern and native oysters, milk, eggs, squabs and wines always ready for picnic parties. Saddle horses, teams, hunting, fishing, boating, etc. Refer to N. Castles, 119 Third street. mbs

MONEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 6 years, optional with the borrower, at low rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of vines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairy and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated. **FAIR OWNERS** wishing to sell their stock and personal property, together with or without land and improvements, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready money to invest. In accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. P. WHITMAN, 518 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

Fresno County.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

KING'S RIVER, April 25th, 1873.

EDITOR HERALD: I have been up and down this great valley since Sunday's rain, and am much disappointed in the appearance of things. The rain, which was a good soaker, will help out the late wheat, but the early sown has been injured by frost, and the rain in many cases would not help it.

We are often told that frost won't injure wheat. This is a fallacy. It may not in the proper season, when wheat is coming through the ground; but when it comes severe enough to kill poison oak, at a period when the young wheat plant is full of sap and about to head, it must be injured unless it is harder than all other plants.

The healthiest wheat I have seen is near Fresno. I saw a large field of grain apparently heading out, and some fields of thrifty looking late wheat. Near Centerville, the

COTTON HAD BEEN NIPPED

By the frost, and one farmer told me he should entirely re-sow his land and use the irrigating canal to moisten the land. The season is not lost; and there is plenty time yet to plant cotton.

Mr. Gould, of San Jose has planted out about one hundred acres of fruit trees near Fresno, which he says are doing well. I believe he is the author of the desiccating process of curing fruit, by which fermentation is avoided. Yours, ANON.

Fossil Elephants.

Prof. B. F. Mudge, of the Kansas Agricultural College, writes to the *Western Home Journal* regarding large fossil bones, lately discovered in Colorado. He says: "The tooth was somewhat injured, and consequently I was not sure of its specific name, but I think it must be *Elephas primigenius*."

A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of examining nearly half of the skeleton of one of the latter species, at Council Grove. It was found by Mr. Weiss, of that place on Sharp's creek, in McPherson county. The remains consisted of portions of five teeth, one entire; portions of the tusks, four feet four inches long, but both ends gone; and fourteen vertebrae, more or less injured. The ribs and skull were badly broken; the smaller bones of the feet were nearly perfect. It is a valuable fossil, and should be secured for some public institution of our State. The old, extinct elephant must have once been common in Kansas, as we learn frequently that portions of skeleton are found in various parts of the State. We have, in the cabinet of this college, six fragments of the elephant, from as many different localities in Kansas. They are of two species, *E. primigenius* and *E. giganteus*.

A Boy's Idea of Heads.

Heads are of different shapes and sizes. They are full of notions. Large heads do not always hold the most. Some persons can tell just what a man is by the shape of his head. High heads are the best kind. Very knowing people are called long-headed. A fellow that won't stop for any thing or any body, is called hot-headed. If he isn't quite so bright they call him soft-headed; if he won't be coaxed nor turned they call him pig-headed. Animals have very small heads. The heads of fools slant back. When your head is cut off you are headed. Our heads are all covered with hair, except bald heads. There are other kinds of heads besides our heads. There are barrel heads, heads of sermons—and some ministers used to have fifteen heads to one sermon; pin heads; heads of cattle, as the farmer calls his cows and oxen; head winds; drumheads; cabbage-heads; at loggerheads; come to a head; heads of chapters; head him off; head of the family; and go ahead—but first be sure you are right.

"A Little Learning," etc.

Young Simpson, just beginning the study of natural philosophy, became fond of applying technical names to common objects to impress hearers with a sense of his profound knowledge, and tried the game with his father one evening. When he mentioned to him that he had swallowed some marine accephalous mollusks, the old man was much alarmed, and he suddenly seized Simpson and threw him to the floor and held him, and screamed for help. And when Mrs. Simpson came with some warm water, and the hired man rushed in with a garden pump, they forced half a gallon of water down Simpson's throat, and then held him by the heels over the edge of the porch and shook him, while the old man said: "If we don't get them things out of William, he will be poisoned." And when they were out, and William explained that the articles alluded to were merely oysters, then his father fondled him for half an hour with a trunk strap for scaring the family. Subsequently Simpson framed his language in more familiar phrase.

CAMEOS, AND HOW THEY ARE MADE.—Rome is now the chief seat of the art of cameo cutting, two of which are produced—those cut in hard stone and those cut in shells. The stones most valuable for this purpose are the Oriental onyx and the Sard onyx, provided that they have at least two different colors in parallel layers. The value of the stone is greatly increased for this purpose if it has four or five different colors in parallel layers, if the layers are so thin as to assist in making the device of the cameo. For example, a specimen of stone, which has four parallel layers, may be useful for a cameo of Minerva, where the ground would be a dark gray, the face light, the bust and helmet black, and the crest over the helmet brown or gray. All such cameos are wrought by a lapidary's lathe, with pointed instruments of steel, and by means of diamond dust. Cameos are cut from large shells found on the African and Brazilian coasts, and generally show two layers, one white and the other a pale coffee color or deep red orange. The subject is cut with small steel chisels out of the white portion of the shell. Stones adapted for cameo cutting are dense, thick, and consist usually of three layers of different colored shell material.

On the 24th ult. a woman of the lowly class, recently from Bozeman, Montana, attempted suicide at Pioche, on account of the cruelty of a man with whom she had eloped from home, and who finally had deserted her.

It is rumored that the firm of Wilson & Brown, undertakers, Virginia City, have failed. Liabilities, \$80,000; assets not yet determined.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

An Alabama paper says of a recently-elected member of the Legislature, that he has already shown his devotion to the State by nine years' gratuitous service in the State Penitentiary.

MANY of the Cardinals in the Catholic Church have reached extreme old age. Billiet is 90; De Angelis, 81; Caterini, 78; Amat, 76; Grassellini, 77; Mathieu, 77; Antonucci, 75; Patrizi, 75.

THE whole decrease of the public debt in the last four years and one month, is \$36,726,609, reducing the funded debt to the net amount of \$2,155,736,641, which amount is carried at an annual gold interest charge of \$23,312,750.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake, felt in Rome, Italy, on the evening of the 12th of March, set the bells ringing, and caused glasses and similar small articles to dance a fandango, but did no damage beyond frightening the people of the Eternal City.

On a recent trial in South Wales to test the validity of a will, it was proved that, in 1867 the testator became impaired in intellect to such an extent that he went to the Post Office with a postage stamp adhering to his forehead, and requested to be sent by mail to a place he mentioned.

PENNSYLVANIA'S annual product in pig, bloom, forged and rolled iron, together with iron bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, nails, spikes, pipe and castings, is set down at the sum of \$128,701,907, in addition to which, machinery and boilers to the value of \$29,258,153 are manufactured, besides nearly \$7,000,000 worth of steel.

THERE are nearly eight thousand Post Offices in the United States whose Postmasters receive a salary of \$12 per annum. To fill these positions gives the Postmaster General more trouble than the offices of the highest grade. The appointees generally remain until his first quarterly salary falls due, when he resigns, and then the office has to be removed a few miles to the next house. Appointments of Postmasters of the \$12 class are being made out daily.

THE new Sloops-of-War to be built for the Navy, that are to be constructed of iron, are each to carry six guns. There is to be one eleven-inch pivot gun on the quarter deck and another pivot gun of smaller calibre on the fore-castle. The four broadside guns are to be of nine-inch bore. The plan of hull agreed upon is iron sheathed with wood, outside of which there is to be copper sheathing, as is ordinarily done with vessels sailing in warm latitudes. This plan is adopted to prevent fouling, which is the great trouble with iron hulls in the tropics.

A MAN who goes across the Canada border and does not return with better clothes and more valuable baggage than he ever took over is certainly no Yankee; but a "commercial traveller" from Boston lately improved himself too much, and excited suspicion even in the unobtrusive Custom House official. He weighed about 100 pounds more on his return than when he went over, and his growth was due to a suit of clothes of a very peculiar style of architecture. A great variety of fancy articles and valuable merchandise were worked into it. It was overhauled by the inspectors.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

SOME cheerful statistics are given for the year ending March, 1873, concerning railroad accidents, loss of life, etc. The partial list shows the trifling loss of 355 lives, 1,129 persons injured, and accidents numbering 1,901. If the list was complete there might be a very fair showing for every railroad in the country.

THE gross earnings in March of eighteen of the leading railway lines West, amounted to \$9,677,774 being an increase over those of the corresponding month of last year of \$1,193,861. The gross receipts of the last three months exceed those of corresponding time of 1872 by \$2,329,625—equal to an average annual increase.

In England they have a faint show of justice even for the oppressed traveller. One of these bought a ticket from Birmingham to Belfast, on the London and Northwestern Railway. By the trains delay he missed connection and the company were sued and obliged to pay the damage claimed by the adventurous traveller.

A CONDUCTOR on the New Haven and Northampton road while taking fares the other day, was asked by an old gentleman: "What do you do with all this er money you get off the passengers as don't have tickets." "Put it in my pocket," answered the good natured conductor. "Just what I thought," said the inquisitive gentleman, returning to his newspaper.

THE following story is told of Rev. Mr. Hammond who approached a man at Burlington the other day, asking him if he was a Christian. "No," replied the other party. "I am a railroad man." "Well," said Mr. Hammond, "I know of several conductors in New England that are Christians." "That may work down East all right, but a man can't be both in Iowa," responded the employee.

RAILROAD TIES.—A recent lumberman's circular estimates the number of railroad ties in present use in the United States at 150,000,000. A cut of 200 ties to the acre is above rather than under the average, and it therefore has required the product of 750,000 acres of well-timbered land to furnish the supply. Railroad ties last about five years; consequently 30,000,000 ties are used annually for repairs taking the timber from 150,000 acres. The manufacture of rolling stock disposed of the entire yield of 350,000 acres, and full supply of nearly 500,000 acres more; every year. It appears, then, that our railroads are stripping the country at the rate of 1,000,000 acres per annum; and their demands are rapidly increasing.

TESTING POWER BRAKES.—The crews of two trains consisting of engine, tender and four cars on the Reading Railroad, Thursday, were engaged testing the Westinghouse air brake, and the Smith Vacuum brake. Two trials were made with the following result: First, number of feet run, 537; Westinghouse brake stopped its train in 120 feet less distance run; second trial, 681 feet run; the same brake stopping its train in 124 feet less distance. The trial was witnessed by General Superintendent Wooten, Mr. Westinghouse, proprietor of the patent, and others. The above was the second trial of the qualities and capabilities of the two patents. The first trial took place on this road some time last Fall, at which time the Smith brake accomplished more, and came out successful. Westinghouse since then has improved his patent, resulting as above stated.

A LITTLE distressed-looking individual, who had been summoned to serve as a juror in Philadelphia, asked the Judge to excuse him because he had conscientious scruples against sending men to prison; there was too much false swearing; he had been there, and knew how it was himself. The Judge asked him what he had ever been in prison for. He replied: "Well, for rape, highway robbery, assault and battery, and larceny!" He was excused.

AGRICULTURAL.

OLD hoopskirts, heated in the fire, make very tough, pliable wire, very good for fastening up stove pipes, etc., it being much less brittle than ordinary wire.

A MEDICAL correspondent of an English journal says that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently appreciated by those who suffer with rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but tea made from the leaves of the stalk, and drank three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.

TREATING BONES.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* writes: "A few pounds of bones are worth as much as a wagon load of barnyard manure. The farmer may ask, 'How shall I get the richness out of these bones?' In the first place, when you prepare your leach to get lye for making soap, put the bones in the bottom of the leach; after you get all the lye out of the ashes, take the bones out; all of the softer bones will now mash up very easily, but those that remain hard must be boiled in lye until they become soft, after which they may be ground in a corn and cob mill, if you have one, if not, you can mash them with a hammer; the finer they are ground the better they are. You now take this bone dust and sprinkle a very little of it about anything you want to have grow fast, be sure and put but little to a plant, as this is a very powerful fertilizer."

CULTIVATION OF THE HORSE RADISH.—Among the most profitable of market gardening crops is horse radish. In the ordinary rough form in which we see it in market it pays tolerably well; but when well grown it perhaps brings a better price, in proportion to labor and the land it occupies, than any thing that is grown.

The horse radish does not like a wet soil, but what is called by vegetable growers a deep and damp soil; and, if rather heavy, so much the better. These low tracts, drained by open ditches or water courses, afford the best situations possible for this plant. It is not sensitive in the matter of soil, however, as it will do tolerably well anywhere. It is fond of good living and has a fondness for rich, well-decayed manure, provided the plants are set in the proper manner. This proper manner is a point of much moment in horse radish culture; as when the plants are set near the surface of the ground, as is very commonly the case, manure makes the roots branch, or as gardeners say, become forked—and this is the fault which it is the aim of the good market gardener to avoid. To this end the roots should be made to grow up, instead of running down, and this is accomplished in the following way: Every piece of horse radish root grows; if we take a piece of root about an inch in length, about the size of a large bean, and put it an inch below the surface of the prepared ground, a short piece will come to the surface and form a crown, and another portion will descend and probably fork to form a root; but, instead of this, if we make a hole a foot or so deep in the ground with a dibble, and let the little piece of root drop to the bottom, a clean, straight sprout will come up to the surface, and this will in time make as clean and thrifty a market piece as could be desired.

WHEN TO SKIN.—Prof. Loomis, in his able report to the Agricultural Department at Washington, says that butter is mostly an oil, so well fixed that it is quite unsusceptible of chemical change. Cream is a peculiar mixture of this oil and certain watery fluids found in the milk. Churning consists of so agitating the cream as to cause the butter globules to adhere to each other. Now as the principal part of the butter is not exposed to decay, it becomes a fair subject of inquiry what is the cause of so large a per cent. of butter losing its sweetness so soon. Milk of itself is one of the most perishable of animal products, and its decomposition may have gone so far before the removal of the cream as to contaminate the fluids of the cream; and if so, then the butter when first made has already within it putrescent material which will soon infect the whole. Even if the cream were entirely sweet, the milk remaining in the butter will soon decay, and if not removed will, of course, deteriorate the butter. The practical questions then are, when to remove the cream, and how to free the butter from the milk. As to the first, it is desirable to allow the milk to stand as long as possible, in order to secure all the cream; but in doing this, there is risk of spoiling the whole. The real decay of the milk is indicated, not by its thickening as it sours, but by the watery effusion following the thickening. The cream may remain till this thickening process is complete, without exposure to the butter, but no longer. The cream should not for the same reason be kept too long after being removed before churning.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—The *Field* publishes the following means of preventing the attacks of smut in the grain: The preparation should be caustic in its action. We have found blue vitriol, sulphate of copper, as good as anything else. The following plan of operation cannot, we think, be improved. Take a wine hoghead, and cut in half; have a wicker basket made to go easily into the tub, and close enough in texture to hold the grain. Dissolve four pounds of blue vitriol in hot water, and add cold to make twenty-four gallons; place the liquid in the tub, insert the basket, and pour the seed gently into the basket; the latter should be sufficiently large to hold a bushel or six pecks. The object of pouring in the wheat gently is to allow all the light damaged grains, some of which will be present, however carefully prepared, to float on the top, from whence they can be removed by a skimmer. As soon as this is attended to, the basket is raised out of the water and set up in a sloping position, effected by placing a stick across the tub and under the basket; it remains thus until the fluid ceases to run and only drops. It is then tilted over, and the wheat shot into a heap on the floor. The process is sufficiently expeditious, a sack being prepared under a quarter of an hour. As the liquid sinks more vitriol must be dissolved in the same proportion, viz., One pound to six gallons of water. The seed should be prepared over night, but no evil ensues if it remains unsown for a month. The advantages of the plan we advocate over that commonly followed, which consists of shooting a sack of wheat on to a floor, and pouring the solution over it and well turning with a shovel, are manifest; every grain is thoroughly wetted; no spore of a fungus can possibly escape the action of the caustic. We have an opportunity to remove defective corn, and the process is less expensive. When the seed time is over, the liquid can be used to destroy weeds on a gravel path or in a pitched yard. Sulphate of zinc is much used; also caustic soda and strong brine; and a favorite dip used to be stale chamber lye and dust quick lime. The latter used to dry the grain.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

H. A. COBB,
MAURICE DORE,
J. H. SAYRE.PRESIDENT
TREASURER
SECRETARY

Directors:

H. A. Cobb, J. E. de la Montagne,
John H. Baird, F. MacCrellish,
H. B. Platt, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Emile Grisar.President,
Capt. Steamer Princess;H. A. COBB
H. H. ANDREWS
1610-17

Saucelito Ferry.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
April 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5 P. M.

On SATURDAY from Saucelito at 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 5 P. M.; from San Francisco at 8:30 and 11 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

On MONDAY a trip from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 6:30 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

apl3-tf

H. A. COBB, President,
327 Montgomery street.

LATEST NEWS

BY

BAMBER & CO'S
Newspaper Express.

SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUB-
scribers at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition).....	30
Evening Bulletin, per week.....	37½
Morning Bulletin, ".....	37½
Examiner, ".....	25
Post, (German) ".....	25
La Sociedad, ".....	25
Call, ".....	12
Democrat, ".....	25
Courier, ".....	25
Nuevo Mundo, ".....	25

Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of
the cars.Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Mags-
zines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,

Agent for the Saucelito Herald.

Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
Jy22-tf

W. A. SCOLLAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH
the well-known retail Saloon,

No. 1524 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade sup-
plied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest
brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mh9-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE

BILLIARD SALOON,

SAUCELITO,

LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - Proprietor,

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT

landing. New and extra accommodations. A fine
place at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunt-
ing parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours
at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the
best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apart-
ments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy.
Jy15-tf

BAY VIEW HOTEL,

BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL

find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside
views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fish-
ing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from
Saucelito three times every week, running through to
Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and
Point Reyes.
Jy15-tf

GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

A. FOLSOM,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Every description of Carriages. Ex-
press Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to
order, of the best materials and work-
manship.
Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with
promptness, and at prices to suit the times. Jy15-tf

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON,
13 to 15 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB
& CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San
Francisco. ad4-tfBOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY
description, done at the office of the Saucelito
Herald.

A MEMORY.

[WRITTEN FOR THE SAUCILITO "HERALD."]

In young life's unclouded morning—when the world was all before—
One bright day of hope and gladness, by the shining ocean shore,
Where the sunlit restless waters rippled over golden sands
Flinging gifts to laughing children, telling tales of other lands—
Beaming eyes met eyes responsive, waving tresses floated free,
Joyous youths and merry maidens roamed beside the Summer sea;
High above, the sea bird's pinions, far away, the white sails gleam,
All around a wealth of beauty, rosy hours of love's young dream;
Twining rifts of purple algae, pearly shreds of stranded shell—
Fringed the ever-changing margin where the ocean pulses swell;
And a Peri, bravely stooping to the seaweed and the spray,
Grasped a prize of glowing crimson, bore a gleaming shell away.
I remember grassy uplands, and the rocks above the beach
Flecked with tapestry of lichen, swelling tides may never reach;
And the maiden, all triumphant, and the young, light-hearted throng
Sweeping back their shining tresses, bending down to hear the song—
The song the sea shell murmured in the fairy's clasping hands,
Soprano as the fall of waves on distant ocean sands—
And the shouts of merry triumph, and the peals of girlish glee,
On that bright day of long ago, beside the Summer sea.
The warm wind sweeps along that shore—the scene is passing fair—
Circling sea bird's snowy pinions, distant gleaming sails are there;
The ocean and the threshold, and the cloudless Summer skies,
Other youths and other maidens with the love-light in their eyes—
But the heart whose warm pulsations woke the silent shell to song
Nevermore may thrill with pleasure, never join the joyous throng;
In the spirit land she waiteth—those with whom she loved to dwell—
And in lonely age we treasure our lost darling's ocean shell.

GOLDEN WORDS FOR THE YOUNG.

The Thomas Randolph who wrote the following "precepts" was a wit, poet and playwright in the early portion of the seventeenth century, and a great favorite with "Ben Jonson." He was a prolific, but is now an almost forgotten writer. From his own history we judge that he keenly felt the worth of the "Precepts."

PRECEPTS.

Thomas Randolph, 1630.

First worship God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himself good morrow nor good day;
Let thy first labor be to purge thy sin,
And serve Him first whence all things did begin.

Honor thy parents to prolong thine end;
With them, though for a truth, do not contend;
Whoever makes his father's heart to bleed,
Shall have a child that shall avenge the deed.

Think that is just; 'tis not enough to do,
Unless thy very thoughts are upright, too.

Defend the truth; for that who will not die
A coward is, and gives himself the lie.

Take well what'er shall chance, though bad it be,
Take it for good, and 'twill be good to thee.

First think; and if thy thoughts approve thy will,
Then speak, and after, that thou speakest fulfill.

So live with men as if God's curious eye
Did everywhere into thine actions pry.
For never yet was sin so void of sense,
So fully faced with brazen impudence,
As that it durst before men's eyes commit
Their brutal lusts, lest they should witness it.
How dare they then offend when God shall see,
That must alone both judge and jury be?

Would'st thou live long? the only means are these,
'Bove Galen's diet or Hippocrates,
Strive to live well; tread in the upright ways,
And rather count thine actions than thy days,
Then thou has lived enough amongst us here;
For every day well spent I count a year.
Live well, and then, how soon so'er thou die,
Thou art of age to claim eternity;
But he that outlives Nestor, and appears
To have passed the date of gray Methuselah's years,
If he his life to sloth and sin doth give
I say he only was,—he did not live.

Too Much Proof.

Walter Savage Landor used to relate an anecdote of one of our Judges. Being on circuit, two old men were brought before him as witnesses, and, according to custom, he began to chat with them, among other things, about their age, for the purpose of giving a moral lesson to the young barristers. "Well, my good man," said he to the first witness, "how old may you be?" "About eighty-seven, my lord," "I dare say, now, you have lived a very sober life?" "Yes, my lord, I haven't been tipsy for the last sixty years." "There," exclaimed his lordship, turning to the gentlemen of the bar, "you see what a fine thing sobriety is! The witness looks as if he would live twenty years more." The barristers nodded assent. In his turn, another witness came forward, who looked particularly hale and robust. "And how old are you, friend?" inquired the Judge. "I am ninety-five, my lord," was the reply. "Ninety-five! I'll answer for it, you have led a sober life—haven't you?" Witness hung his head, and answered, "I don't like to answer afore all these gentlemen." "Never mind; speak out." "Well, then, my lord, I haven't gone to bed sober for the last seventy years!" At this his lordship looked rather blank, and the bar smiled. The Judge then said, "We will proceed with the case, gentlemen."

McCormick's reaping machines are made at Chicago, at the rate of ten thousand a year.

LOOSE THREADS.

HUSH money—Nurse's wages.

The first game of life—Bawling.

A youthful warrior—A baby in arms.

An unsatisfactory meal—A domestic broil.

Epitaph for a photographer—Taken from life.

Counting after marriage—Applying for a divorce.

When is charity like a bee? When it begins to hum.

MISS-CONSTRUCTION—Whalebone, wadding, powder and paint.

BREACH of good manners—for ruin to stare you in the face.

When the rain falls does it ever rise again? Yes, in dew time.

What part of a church is a cannibal's favorite? The belle fry.

An oculist in the Bowery has for his sign, "An eye for an eye."

MISERY loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady.

WHAT business ought Tom Thumb to go into? Grocer (grow, sir).

THE poorest man in the world is one who has nothing but money.

"News of the week" is the head-line given by a city editor to hospital report.

SLIPPERY Trick—Sending prettily worked comfortable slippers to a single gentleman.

What is that which makes every person sick but those who swallow it? Flattery.

A PARTY hearing of a dog after Landseer, wanted to know what he was after him for.

A COMMENT.—"Speech is silver, but silence golden." Hence the expression, hush-money.

SNIGGLES wants to know if you can make a blind man liable for a bill, if it is payable at sight.

THE momentous question [in croquet]—Eligible Bachelor: "Shall I follow you up, Annie, or leave myself for Lizzie?"

"KEEP 'em alive, boy! keep 'em alive!" said an old physician to his young brother practitioner.

"Dead men pay no bills."

It is a curious fact that while the beaux are permitted to go in the way they are bent, the belles are expected to go in the way they are told.

A YOUNG lady recently, on being requested to sing "The Maiden's Prayer," immediately favored a Rockford audience with "Mother, may I go out to swim?"

"HAVE the jury agreed?" asked the sheriff, as he met a court attache on the stairs with a large pitcher in his hands. "Yes, sir; they agreed to have a gallon of beer, and sent me out for it."

WE have often looked for a sentence that would clearly explain it. A western paper kindly supplies the want in this beautiful simile: "You might as well attempt to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soap-suds as to attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

THE Nashville women, a little while ago, announced an intention of being economical and wearing calico to church. At last accounts they had only succeeded in making a dress cost \$19.50, but they are now going to trim them with Valenciennes, and do not despair.

A LADY asked Mr. Scrudgells if he liked children. "Don't know, ma'am," answered that crabbed old gentleman; "never tried 'em; am not an ogre." On another occasion, Scrudgells remarked that infants were not innocents. "Quite the reverse," said Scrudgells. "A baby is a crying evil."

A RUSTY looking agriculturist entered a newspaper office recently, and after looking around earnestly enough to elicit an inquiry as to his business, said: "It wasn't nothin' much, but he had left a big cucumber here in the Fall for a notice, and thought, as how he was in town, he might run in and get it if he was through with it."

A FRENCHMAN in an animated bottle of champagne; a German is a meerschaum with men; a Russian is engraved upon it; an Irishman is a shillelagh that wears the green; an American is a jack-knife covered with interrogation points; a Chinaman is a pig-tail that loves his native country and—rats; an Englishman is roast beef with the Duke of Wellington at dinner.

A YANKEE in Paris, who was listening to the boasts of a lot of English and French artists about the wonderful genius of their respective countrymen, "broke out" and said: "Oh, phaw! Yeon git out! Why, there's Bill Devine, of our village, who kin paint a piece of cork so 'zackly like marble that the minute you throw it into the water it will sink to the bottom ketching, jes' like a stone."

FOR traders in Russia, where beavers most abound, assert that there are distinctions of rank acknowledged among those industrious animals. In their construction of dams there are overseers of workmen, who are constantly on the move from point to point giving directions in respect to the length of logs to be used, the trees to be ground down, placing them in proper position, and seeing that the laborers are busy in the work assigned them. This seems incredible at first view, but there is a manifestation of intelligence in a colony of beavers, several removes from instinct, which never makes an advance in the line of improvement or variation from the course pursued by generations before. Beavers certainly take advantage of natural facilities for constructing a pond or flooding an extensive tract of swampy land. They examine into the water supply, the contingencies of sudden floods, by bracing exposed sections against a strong or possible current. Then each individual must be familiar with the object contemplated with animated expectations of pleasure and domestic security. This implies thought, surely, and a way of knowing the thoughts of their companions. Therefore the Russian fur traders are not to be underrated as poetical dreamers, since they may eventually prove to be closer observers than authoritative naturalists.

THE Boston Times relates the following incident of the lost Atlantic: When about mid-ocean a curious incident occurred, which if true as related to our reporter, is very unaccountable. The steamer passengers say, that at about that point on the voyage two or three of the passengers declared, as if gifted with the spirit of prophecy, that the ship and all on board would be lost. They kept repeating the prediction, packed their carpet-bags, and went on deck to watch for chance passing vessels, saying they were going to leave her, as they were sure she was doomed to destruction. The Captain then intervened, and locked them up as mad men, and when the prediction they had made in their supposed insanity, received its fearful fulfillment, they, it is said, perished in their confinement.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 2, 1873.

BREAD—There has been the usual demand for local consumption and the interior, with a moderate export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co.'s rates: Assorted Crackers, 80¢ per lb; Boston do, 65¢; Butter do, 65¢; Oream do, 80¢; Graham do, 70¢; Picnic do, 80¢; do extra, 80¢; Soda do, 45¢; do extra, 80¢; Santa Clara do, 80¢; Sugar do, 75¢; Water do, 65¢; Oyster do, 70¢; Seed Cake, 100¢; Jenny Lind do, 85¢; Ginger Nuts, 150¢; Congress Cakes, 200¢; Albert Biscuits, 180¢; Excelsior do, 140¢; La Grand do, 80¢; Medallion do, 140¢; Milk do, 80¢; do fancy, 90¢; Nic Nac do, 150¢; Overland do, 80¢; Pearl do, 140¢; Wafer do, 90¢; Wine do, 80¢; Ship do, 35¢; Pilot Bread, 45¢; do extra, 50¢; Saloon Pilot, 60¢; Ginger Cakes, 85¢; Lemon do, 90¢.

FLOUR—The local trade has continued up to the average while for export a limited demand only has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 bbls California extra, 1500 do Oregon do and 2000 do California superfine, partly for export, private.

WHEAT—The market has been firm at advanced rates for milling, as the mills have purchased freely owing to the high price of Bran which, since our last review, advanced over 100 per cent, but at the close has receded, to nearly former prices. Shippers affirm that present prices are entirely above working limits. Sales aggregate about 40,000 bbls fair to choice at \$1.80@1.90. Quotable at the close at \$1.80@1.85 per 100 lbs. The Liverpool market, as last telegraphed, was 11s 11d@11s 11d for average and 12s @12s 2d for Club 3 cental—and advance of 3d per cental for average since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The demand has been quiet, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 bbls at \$1.17@1.40 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote feed at \$1.17@1.25 and brewing at \$1.30@1.40 per 100 lbs.

OATS—There has been only a moderate demand, at lower rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at \$2.10@2.30 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the past week, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at \$12@12.50 for ordinary to choice per ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 75¢@81¢ per bale.

CORN—Quotable at \$1.12@1.15 per 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has ruled firm, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, \$4; Butter, \$3.50 for small and \$5.50 for large; Peas, \$6; Pink and Red, \$4.50, and small White, \$5.75 per 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have continued free, with the usual demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote new Mission at \$2.50@3.00 and other kinds at 65¢@1.10 per 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at \$6 for choice per 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at \$25 per ton from the mills.

RYE—Quotable at \$2.37 per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 40¢; Flax, 30¢; and Mustard, 15¢@20¢ per lb.

HIDES—The market is unchanged. Sales of 1730 California dry, usual selection, at 15¢@16¢; 1230 salted at 80¢ per lb.

TALLOW—Market continues weak at 65¢@70¢ per lb.

WOOL—The receipts have been free and sales in the aggregate larger than at any previous review since the Spring clip has commenced coming forward, mostly, however, on orders, shippers not purchasing to any extent. Buyers this season have not shown the usual avidity, and some improvement in the Eastern markets must be looked for before any great animation takes place in this market. Sales for the week approximate 400,000 lbs, at 17¢@18¢ for good to choice, the latter for long staples. Burry continues to be neglected—quotable at 12¢@15¢ per lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, \$3.43 per box; Pears, \$1.60@2.00 per box; Cranberries, \$1.40@1.50 per bbl; Bananas, \$2.40 per bunch; Oranges, California, \$4.00 per 100; Limes, \$20 per M; California Lemons, \$3.50@4.00 per 100; Strawberries, \$1.10 per lb; Tahiti Oranges, \$3.50@4.00 per 100; Sicily Lemons, \$5 per 100; Cherries, 75¢ per lb; Gooseberries, 20¢ per lb.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter—The dairy-men continue packing, and the receipts are consequently light and prices firm. Eggs steady. New (Cheese are coming in freely; prices are weak.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, is quotable at 22¢@30¢; Irkin, 25¢@27¢; Eastern Irkin ordinary to fair, 18¢@22¢; choice, none in market.

CHEESE—California, 12¢@14¢; Eastern, 15¢@17¢. Eggs—California, 20¢@22¢ per dozen.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations: HAMS—California, 13¢@14¢ per lb; Oregon, nominal 16¢; Eastern do, 15¢@16¢.

BACON—California, firm, 12¢@14¢; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 13¢@14¢; do, clear, 12¢@13¢.

LARD—California, 11¢@12¢; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in two 11¢@12¢; do in cases, 14¢@15¢; do in kegs, 11¢@12¢.

FRANK MEATS—We note a firm market generally since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 80¢; second quality, 64¢@70¢; third quality, 40¢@50¢ per lb.

VAN—At 10¢ per lb.

MUTTON—At 6¢@7¢ per lb.

LAMB—6¢@7¢.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8¢@10¢; on foot grain-fed, 6¢@7¢ per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies are fair, with a moderate demand, at unchanged rates generally since our last weekly review.

FOWLS—Hens, large, \$2.00 per 50; Spring Chickens, \$5.00 per 100; Roosters, \$3.00 per dozen.

DUCKS—Time at \$1.00 per dozen.

GESE—Time at \$1.50 per dozen.

TURKEYS—Alive, 25¢; Dressed, 25¢@30¢ per lb.

HARE—\$3.00 per 50.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P. it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A. it is forenoon.

MAY	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.	h. m.	Foot.
2...	3 09	5.4	5 48	3.9	10 21	-0.4	10 11	3.3
3...	4 10	5.2	6 46	3.9	11 20	-0.3	11 15	3.4
4...	5 13	5.0	7 39	4.0	...	...	0 15	-0.2
5...	6 16	4.8	8 24	4.1	0 15	3.1	1 05	-0.1
6...	7 16	4.6	9 07	4.2	1 15	2.6	1 50	0.0
7...	8 15	4.5	9 46	4.6	2 12	2.2	2 34	0.1
8...	9 09	4.4	10 18	4.8	3 06	1.7	3 14	0.3

SUN—May 1.

Sun rises.....5 08 | Sun sets.....6 48

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:10, and 11:20 A. M.; 12:10, 1:50, 3:00, 4:00, 5:15, 6:30, 8:15, 9:20 and 11:20 P. M. (9:20, 11:20 and 8:00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00 and 11:00 A. M.; 1:30, 2:40, 4:55, 6:10, 7:55 and 10:10 P. M. Leave Oakland, 8:40, 9:50, 11:00, 12:10, 1:20, and 11:10 A. M.; 12:00, 1:40, 3:50, 5:05, 6:20, 8:05 and 10:20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7:20, 9:00 and 11:10 A. M.; 1:30, 4:00, 6:20 and 7:00 P. M. (7:20, 11:10 and 5:50 to Fruitvale only.)

Leave Hayward (for San Francisco), 9:40, 7:00 and 10:45 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

Leave Fruitvale, 7:25, 7:45, 9:00 and 11:20 A. M.; 1:30, 4:05, and 5:50 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

M. TOWNE, General Superintendent. m16

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 6, 1873, PASSENGER TRAINS will leave San Francisco for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A. M. For San Jose and Way Stations at 9:20 and 11:40 P. M.

* Saturday at 2:30 P. M. + Sundays excepted.

AN Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Train will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. For San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Asst. Supt. J. L. WILCOX, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. ap3

S. F. and N. P. R. Co.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MAY 1, 1873, THE steamer connecting at Donahue Landing with the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company for Cloverdale and all intermediate stations, will leave San Francisco daily (Sundays excepted) from Front-street Wharf, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Returning, the train will leave Cloverdale daily at 5:30 o'clock A. M., connecting at Donahue with steamer and arriving in San Francisco at 10:20 A. M. The steamer and care make close connections with stages to and from all points.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—Leave San Francisco at 8 A. M., arriving at Cloverdale at one o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Cloverdale at 2 o'clock, arriving in San Francisco at 7 o'clock. This will allow excursionists several hours at any of the places along the line of the road. For all information apply at the Company's office, 426 Montgomery street.

PETER DONAHUE, President.

THE GREAT GEYSER SPRINGS, VIA HEALDSBURG.

The Shortest and Cheapest Route.

STAGES WILL LEAVE Healdsburg daily at 8 A. M., over the new road, crossing the celebrated Hog's Back. Distance, 16 miles. Time, 2 1/2 hours. Parties wishing to visit the Springs and return the same day can do so and spend 5 hours at the Geysers. The scenery is unsurpassed. The views of Russian River Valley and surrounding country are superior to those on any other route.

SKAGG'S SPRINGS STAGE LINE, CONNECTING WITH CARS AT HEALDSBURG.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE a daily line of stages will run from Healdsburg to these celebrated Springs.

Fare from San Francisco, \$1; from Healdsburg, \$1.10. ROSWICK, HAWKINS & CO, Proprietors.

FOR ALVISO, SANTA CLARA AND SAN JOSE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 14th, the Steamer REFORMA, A. Nelson, master, will leave Jackson-street wharf, at 10 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Alviso, connecting with Stages for Santa Clara and San Jose.

Through Tickets, \$1—Freight, 25¢.

The Steamer has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted and affords good accommodation for passengers.

NELSON & ANDERSON, Jackson-street wharf.

